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VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the latest ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE. —— *Suet.* in *Tib.* S. 28.

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From the LONDON CHRONICLE.

THE following speech of Queen Elizabeth is recommended for perusal. It may be got by heart, and pronounced with great propriety when any petition or address is presented, if the Ministry are, as they ought to be, capable of making the little alterations necessary to adapt it to time and circumstances.

GENTLEMEN,

"I OWE you my best thanks and acknowledgments for your respect towards me, not only for your good inclination, but also for those clear and publick expressions of it which have discovered themselves in retrieving me from a mistake into which I have been betrayed, not so much by the fault of my will as the errour of my judgment. This had unavoidably drawn a blemish upon me, who account the prosperity of my people my chief happiness, had you not made me acquainted with the practice of these lewd harpies and horse leeches. I would sooner lose my hand, or heart, than ever grant such privilege to any persons as may turn to the detriment of my people. I am not so blinded with the lustre of a crown as to let the scale of justice be weighed down by that of arbitrary power. The gay title of a Prince may dazzle such as know nothing of the secret of government, as a gilded pill may impose on the patient; but I am not one of those unwary Princes, for I am very sensible I ought to govern for the publick good, and not to regard my own particular, and that I stand accountable for my actions to the tribunal of him who regards Princes and peasants with an equal eye. I think it a great happiness that, by God's assistance, I have enjoyed so prosperous a government in all respects, and that he has blessed me with subjects for whom I would lay down my crown and my life. Let others be guilty of what faults or misdemeanors they will, I entreat you not to lay them, through any misrepresentation, at my door. I hope the evidence of a good conscience, and the whole tenour of my life, will bear me out blameless. You cannot be ignorant that the servants of Princes have an eye too often to their own advantage; that their faults are frequently concealed from their master's notice; and that they cannot, if they would, inspect all things, when the weight of a whole kingdom lies on their shoulders."

To the Printers of the PENNSYLVANIA *Chronicle.*

MY friend Lovetruth desires to be heard again. "The things that make matrimony void in China are, if the woman be talkative, and given to prating; for this alone is sufficient to turn her out of doors, and dissolve the matrimony, though they have been long married, and even have children. If this was allowed in other countries many marriages would soon be declared void, and it would be a great curb to restrain women from being too free with their tongues. The second is disobedience to the father and mother in law. In China, the sons that are married always live with their parents; so that their wives are obedient, and live in great subjection to their father and mother in law. They endure much misery by this manner of life. The third is stealing, the fourth leprosy, the fifth barrenness, and the sixth if she is jealous."

"After Scipio Africanus had vanquished Hannibal, as they were discoursing together of Generals, Hannibal affirmed that Alexander was the bravest commander the world had ever seen, but next to him Pyrrhus, and the third was himself. Africanus, with a gentle smile, asked, *What would you have said if I had never vanquished you?* O Scipio, says he, I would not then have made myself the third but first commander."

"The Emperour Charles V. said that the Counsellors of State were the Princes spectacles, but that those Princes were very unhappy that needed them."

"Is it not a common observation that aged judges are most inclined to mildness? And whence is this but that through age and experience they have attained to a knowledge of men, who are sure to meet with the most patience and lenity from those who have the truest knowledge of them."

"Most people read books as children visit a flower garden; they amuse themselves with this or the other gaudy knot, the colour calls their eye from one border to another, the sight of the present banishes the last. It is the man of real taste who takes in the flower and other gardens at one view, who considers the casts of the grounds, the crossing lines, the disposition of the walks, the arrangement of the trees, and the convenience of the shades and arbours, the propriety of the statues, and perceives the symmetry resulting from the whole."

"Though beauty is with the most apt similitude, I had almost said with the most literal truth, called a flower, that fades and dies almost in the very moment of its maturity, yet there is, methinks, a kind of beauty which lives even to old age, a beauty that is not in the features, but, if I may be allowed the expression, shines through them. As it is not merely corporeal, it is not the object of mere sense, nor is it to be discovered but by persons of true taste and refined sentiments. There are strokes of sensibility, nice touches of delicacy, sense, and even virtue, which, like the master traits in a fine picture, are not to be discovered by vulgar eyes, that are captivated with vivid colours and gaudy decorations. These are emanations of the mind, which, like the vital spark of celestial fire, animate the form of beauty with a living soul. Without this the most perfect symmetry, in the bloom of youth, is but a "kneaded clod;" and with this the features, that time itself has defaced, have a spirit, a sensibility, an inexpressible charm, which those only do not admire who want faculties to perceive."

"Homer's discovery of Ulysses to Telemachus is particularly tender and affecting; it has some resemblance with that of Joseph's discovery of himself to his brethren, and it may not perhaps be disagreeable to see how two such authors describe the same passion. "*I am Joseph, I am your brother Joseph.*" *I am Ulysses, I, my son, am he.*" *And he wept aloud, and he fell on his brother's neck and wept.*"

"*He wept abundant, and he wept aloud.*"

But it must be owned that Homer falls infinitely short of Moses. He must be a very wicked man that can read the history of Joseph without the utmost touches of compassion and transport. There is a majestick simplicity in the whole relation, and such an affecting portrait of human nature that it overwhelms us with vicissitudes of joy and sorrow. This is a pregnant instance how much the best of heathen writers is inferiour to the divine historian upon a parallel subject, where the two authors endeavour to move the softer passions. The same may with equal truth be said in respect to sublimity, not only in the instance produced by Longinus, viz. "*Let there be light, and there was light; let the earth be made, and the earth was made;*" but in general, in the more elevated parts of scripture, and particularly the whole book of Job, which, with regard both to sublimity of thought and morality, exceeds, beyond all comparison, the most noble parts of Homer."

"Of the uncertainty of every human good every human being seems to be convinced, yet this uncertainty is voluntarily increased by unnecessary delay, whether we respect external causes, or consider the nature of our own minds. He that now feels a desire to do right, and wishes to regulate his life according to his reason, is not sure that at any future time assignable he shall be able to rekindle the same ardour; he that has now an oppurtunity offered him of breaking loose from vice and folly cannot know but that he shall hereafter be more entangled, and struggle for freedom without obtaining it."

"It may be laid down as a position which will seldom deceive that when a man cannot bear his own company there is something wrong. He must fly from himself, either because he feels a tediousness in life, from the equipoise of an empty mind, which having no tendency to one motive more than another, but as it is impelled by some external power, must always have recourse to foreign objects; or he must be afraid of the intrusion of some unpleasing ideas, and perhaps is always struggling to escape from the remembrance of a loss, the fear of a calamity, or some other thought of great horrour."

"The heathen philosophers exhorted man to reverence his reason, as a ray of the deity; but we can go much higher, we can exhort him to reverence the deity that dwelleth in him, and to act with such purity as becomes persons that are inspired by the Holy Ghost."

"Vice is contrary to the nature of man, as man, for it is contrary to the order of reason, the peculiar principle in man distinguishing him from other animals; nor is any thing in itself more unnatural, or of greater deformity, in the whole world, than that an intelligent agent should have the truth of things in his mind, and that it should not give law and rule to his temper, life, and actions."

"Dr. Young gives the following anecdote concerning the great Addison, principal author of the Spectators, &c. After a long and manly, but vain struggle, with his distemper, he dismissed his physicians, and with them all hopes of life; but with his hopes of life he dismissed not his concern for the living, but sent for a youth nearly related, and finely accomplished, but not above being the better for good impressions from a dying friend. He came, but life now glimmering in the socket, the dying friend was silent. After a decent and proper pause, the youth said "Dear Sir, you sent for me, I believe, and I hope that you have some commands; I shall hold them most sacred." May distant ages not only hear but feel the reply: Forcibly grasping the youth's hand, he softly said, *See in what peace a Christian can die.* He spoke with difficulty, and soon expired. Through grace divine, how great is man? Through divine mercy, how stingless death? Who would not thus expire?"

ATTICUS.

BOSTON, *Jan.* 8.

WE are well informed that last week the Committee of Inspection went round and granted license to the merchants who had baizes stored to open and sell them; and that this week several importers, who had stored their goods, have now absolutely refused to submit them to any farther inspection of the Commitee, but are determined to open and sell them.

Last week a hog was killed at Dorchester, which, after it was dressed, is said to have weighed 800lb. It has since been shewn in this town, as a curiosity, at three coppers a sight.

We hear from Beverly that Mr. Robert Roundy killed a calf, not quite nine months old, the four quarters of which weighed 371 lb. the tallow 34 lb. the hide 55 lb. and the tongue 3 lb. and a half; the whole 463 lb. and a half. The calf was raised at Plaistow, in New Hampshire government.

Burials in the town of Boston from January 1769 to January 1770: Whites 579. Blacks 663 total 645. Baptised 440.

Extracts of letters from London, *by the last packet.*

"HOLLIS is as *indefatigable* as his soul is boundless!"

"An immediate prosecution, if practicable, is to be commenced against Sir JOHN *Bernard!* The great Serjeant Glynn has given his opinion, which is transmitted; and by this time, or nearly, I presume you have it!"

Jan. 11. Our friends at New York write "that the merchants there continue firmly to adhere to their agreement; that the goods which were imported, and stored, belonging to persons in that city, did still remain in the publick store, and not in each man's own possession, and that there doth not appear in any person in that city the least desire, or inclination, to have any part of their said goods until the act imposing duties on paper, glass, tea, &c. is repealed, and other goods arrived there afterwards from Great Britain; and they write farther that if any person or persons should attempt getting any of the said goods out of the store, on any other conditions, that such person or persons would incur the displeasure and resentment of the inhabitants of that city, and be inevitably exposed to the like disgrace as Mr. Cooley, and the few others who dared to violate the said agreement."

Jan. 15. We are assured that the Commander in Chief, when he prorogued the General Assembly, told his Council that he did not ask *their* advice about the matter, because he had express orders to do it. King James I. though he told his Parliament, when he dissolved it, that he had a right to do as he pleased, yet at the same time assured them that he did it by the unanimous advice of his Council.

To the PUBLICK.

IT is reported that a cursed design is on foot to ruin the credit of the merchants of this town, and enslave North America. If so, may the inhabitants behave like men, and like Christians.

A FREEHOLDER.

Mess. EDES & GILL,

WHEN we see the enemies of our country using every art to prevent the plan of non importation from taking effect, we are from thence encouraged to hope that it will answer the valuable purpose intended, and that our enemies themselves think so. They are done laughing at it as the efforts of an expiring faction, and treat it, as indeed it is, a matter of the last importance; knowing that, if we hold out, it must, and will, defeat their cursed plot to enslave and ruin us. They now tell us that the troops will be ordered to do that which art and chicanery would not effect; but all we have to do is to *persevere*, and *scorn* them. We seem to be near, very near, a crisis! There undoubtedly is an *united* scheme of the *whole cabal* to annoy us; but let the friends of liberty, and their country, take care, and hold the few (I do not hear of more than 4 or 5) to their contract, *oblige* them to fulfil their agreement. Let us hold out only a few months longer, and we and our posterity are safe from the jaws of tyranny.

TOM STURDY.

To the Committee of Inspection.

GENTLEMEN,

YOU were appointed, at a late general meeting of the merchants, to examine certain stores, and if any persons goods had been taken away you were immediately to advertise the names of such persons, and appoint a suitable place for a general meeting. It is reported that some tea, and other articles, have been clandestinely carried off. If this is the case, that you would, this day, do *your* duty, is the modest request of

THE PEOPLE.

The following hand bills were dispersed through every part of the town on Tuesday last.

THE merchants, and all others, who are any way concerned in or connected with trade, are desired to meet at Faneuil Hall tomorrow, being Wednesday the 17th instant, at ten o'clock before noon, to receive the report of the Committee of Inspection relative to the most unaccountable and extraordinary conduct of three or four persons, some of whom have sold, others removed, and others threaten to sell, their goods that have been stored, in direct violation of their solemn engagements to the contrary, and to consider and determine upon some legal and spirited measures to prevent the non importation agreement being rendered abortive, by the machinations of those few persons who, by behaving in this perfidious manner, will most audaciously counteract the whole continent in the measures now pursuing for the preservation of their liberties. As this is a matter of the greatest importance, and the credit and reputation of the trade will greatly depend upon what may be done at this critical conjuncture, it is earnestly desired there may be a very general attendence.

In consequence of the above notification a great number assembled yesterday, but as the business could not be completed they adjourned to this day, at ten o'clock.

NEWPORT, *Jan.* 8.

FROM Boston we hear that on the evening of the 19th ult. Mr. Fleeming, printer of the Boston Chronicle, was attacked in one of the streets of that town by a number of ruffians, who abused him very much; and it is thought he would have died of his wounds on the spot, had not a humane Negro, who knew him, taken him up and helped him home.

NEW LONDON, *Jan.* 12.

WE are credibly informed that about 23 years ago a child was born in the southern part of the Massachusetts Bay, who, bearing a similarity to both sexes, it was disputed what apparel it should be dressed in, but it was at last agreed to dress it in woman's, and it was baptised by the name of Deborah. This person grew up, and until lately passed for a woman; but having for some time past lodged with one of that sex, the latter found herself to be with child, and has sworn the former to be the father of it. The consequence has been that they are married together; and the father, instead of his former name, was married by that of Deborah Francis Lewis.

NEW YORK, *Jan.* 25.

WHEN our Assembly granted 2000 l. for the support of the troops it was understood that a great part of the money immmediately to be given for that purpose out of the Treasury was to be appropriated to discharge an arrearage due to sundry persons, for articles that they had furnished. The discharge of these debts was used as an argument by the advocates who were for granting billeting money why such grant should be made, urging that a great part of the money to be given was already due to some of the inhabitants. It was therefore very alarming to the friends of liberty in this city to learn that a number of memorials, from officers and other persons, had been sent to the Lieutenant Governour, and by him to the General Assembly, desiring them to make provision for the arrearage and room rent, &c. and what greatly added to their anxiety was that if these demands were paid, as it would be for debts contracted by and for the army, it would be a literal compliance with the mutiny (otherwise called the billeting) act, which requires that the articles shall first be furnished, and the debts accrue, and then the person or persons that had paid for beer, vinegar, bedding, &c. shall apply to the Assembly of the colony where such troops are quartered, who are to make provision for the payment of such sums, "in such manner as the publick charges "for the provinces respectively are raised." They being entirely at a loss to know what resolution the House would come to on the subject, and as the matter was very important, they determined on calling the people together, in order to take their sentiments on it. Accordingly a hand bill was sent through the city, desiring the inhabitants to meet at Liberty Pole, on Wednesday the 17th instant, at 12 o'clock, where a vast number of them met, of all ranks, not less than 3000. The Liberty Pole being cut down the night before by the soldiers, the Gentleman that was appointed to address the people began by informing them of the design of its erection; and recommended to the inhabitants, in very pathetick terms, to drop all party differences, and unite in supporting their common liberties, then proceeded to read the following resolutions, which were agreed to, and after the other business was finished they were signed by the most of the inhabitants that then met. He then asked them whether they would signify their ab-

horrence to a compliance with the mutiny or billetting act, which they did univerſally, by holding up their hands, and loud huzzas; upon which he propoſed to them to appoint a committee that ſhould call the people together, as occaſion may require, which they accordingly did.

It is very alarming at this important criſis, notwithſtanding the humane and benevolent treatment that the troops quartered in this city have received from the colony, and this city in particular (although we have great ground to ſuſpect they are not ſtationed here to protect us) that they ſhould be ſo ungrateful and inſulting to the citizens as to make ſeveral attempts to blow up and cut down the Liberty Pole, which has been erected as a memorial of freedom. This baſe conduct is an inconteſtable proof that they are not only enemies to the peace and good order of this city, but that they manifeſt a temper devoted to deſtroy the leaſt monument raiſed to ſhow the laudable ſpirit of liberty that prevails among the inhabitants; and as the ſame diabolical ſpirit will naturally diſpoſe them to uſe their utmoſt endeavours to enſlave us, they muſt be conſidered by all men, who are actuated by a free ſpirit of liberty, as enemies, mortal enemies, to all that is dear and valuable to Engliſhmen. Impreſſed by theſe conſiderations, we

RESOLVE, that we will not employ any ſoldier, on any terms whatſoever, but that we will treat them with all that abhorrence and contempt which the enemies of our happy conſtitution deſerve; and whereas many of them have repeatedly travelled the ſtreets of this city, in the night, with arms, with which they have attempted to take the lives of many of the citizens, and notwithſtanding made their eſcape, and thereby eluded the laws, and paſſed with impunity, therefore that the inhabitants may not for the future be inſulted, and put in peril of their lives,

RESOLVED, that if any ſoldier ſhall be found in the night, having arms (except ſentinels and orderly ſerjeants) or out of barracks after the roll is called, ſuch as are found even without arms, and behave in an inſulting manner, ſhall be treated as enemies to the peace of this city; and we do hereby ſolemnly engage, to and with each other, that we will, to the utmoſt of our power, ſtrictly adhere to the above reſolutions, and if poſſible bring the tranſgreſſors of them to condign puniſhment.

A correſpondent in Weſt Cheſter deſires to inform the publick that a young man in that neighbourhood, after eating three ſuppers in one evening, can (by way of deſſert to the fourth) eat ſeven yards of ſauſages; having given a ſpecimen of his abilities, laſt Chriſtmas, before a number of credible witneſſes, ſufficient to confirm the truth of the above account. All perſons having occaſion of ſuch an operator, to eat any thing out of the way, may know where to apply.

A particular account of ſome riotous proceedings in this city, on Friday the 19th inſtant, was deſigned to be inſerted in this day's paper, but we were diſappointed in a promiſe of ſending us what was ſaid to be truth. We are apprehenſive, however, that a real true account is difficult to come at, becauſe whatever ſide relates a ſtory generally does it with a bias. The Printer would be glad to give an impartial one, but ſince that cannot be acquired he muſt leave the affair to common fame. We are aſſured there were ſeveral perſons wounded on both ſides, who are all ſince in a fair way of recovery.

PHILADELPHIA, *Jan.* 25.

IT has been induſtriouſly reported by a few perſons, who would have their own inclinations paſs for thoſe of a very reſpectable body of men, that the dry goods merchants of this city are determined to break through the agreement of non importation if the revenue acts are not repealed this ſeſſions of Parliament, alleging "that their caſe is peculiarly hard, as that branch of trade, by which they maintain themſelves and families, is entirely ſtopped, while thoſe merchants who trade to the Weſt Indies, or foreign ports, ſtill carry on their buſineſs as they did before the agreement;" but we have the pleaſure to inform the publick that the merchants of this city, engaged in the dry goods trade, are firmly determined to adhere to a reſolution entered into upon the nobleſt principle, and which is the *only remedy* that can have the leaſt efficacy in reſtoring theſe diſtreſſed colonies to that ſound health which they have loſt by the cruel treatment they have lately received, and that though theſe Gentlemen may ſuffer particular hardſhips, by this exertion of their virtue in the publick cauſe, yet they have too much good ſenſe and integrity to ſell their *birthrights for a meſs of pottage*, even though they ſhould be more diſtreſſed for food than Eſau was, or, for avoiding ſome preſent diſadvantages, ſurrender, and thereby deſtroy, the ineſtimable privileges of themſelves, their countrymen, and their poſterity, for ages to come.

On Tueſday laſt, near this city, a main of cocks was fought, when 45 Gentlemen aſſembled, and at the concluſion they agreed to preſent the priſoners in the jail with 45 pounds of meat, and 45 fourpeny loaves of bread.

Ship news extraordinary.

WE are credibly informed that as the ſhip called the America, which is allowed by all good judges who know her to be the fineſt and largeſt merchant ſhip belonging to Great Britain, was ſailing down the Engliſh channel, with a fair wind, bound, with a cargo of immenſe value on board, for the Cape of Good Hope, ſome of the ſailors, who had left their hats, pea jackets, and tobacco boxes, at the laſt port they ſailed from, grew mutinous, and inſiſted on the ſhip's being put about, and returning to the port for their things. The reſt of the company imagined at firſt that they were in joke, not believing it poſſible that men in their ſenſes could, for ſo trifling a cauſe, ſeriouſly urge ſo unreaſonable a demand; but they loudly and violently perſiſting in their reſolution, it was repreſented to them "that they knew that the owners of the ſhip and cargo, who had met with ſeveral ſevere ſtrokes in trade, had ſtretched their credit to its utmoſt extent, and riſked their whole eſtates, in which the happineſs of themſelves and their families was involved, on the ſucceſs of that ſingle voyage; that, beſides, every man on board had as large a venture with him as he could poſſible procure, and, by authentick accounts from the Cape, they were aſſured if they arrived there with their preſent cargo every one of them would make his fortune; that, on the other hand, if they ſhould turn back, and ſhould loſe the fair wind that now blew, the whole voyage might be broken, their goods would periſh on their hands, and none of them would have a ſhilling he could call his own; that as to their hats, pea jackets, and tobacco boxes, though they were ſuch things as ſailors were accuſtomed to have with them, yet they could perform the voyage, with tolerable convenience, without thoſe articles; that it muſt be confeſſed that there was ſomething ſo bewitching in the taſte of tobacco, to thoſe who had from their infancy been uſed to take it, that it muſt be extremely irkſome for a while to be deprived of it, yet if they would but conſider the delightful expectation, founded on ſuch clear and ſtrong evidence, of each man's gaining ſo much by this voyage as would make him eaſy for the reſt of his life, ſurely they would ſooner relinquiſh their imprudent deſign of returning than the certain advantages that encouraged them to perſevere in their courſe; that every one on board was much in the ſame ſituation with them, it being remarkable that in the hurry of leaving port, when the wind and tide ſerved, every man of them had left ſome of his effects behind: They were entreated, therefore, in the moſt tender manner, to have ſome pity for their fellow ſailors, with whom they had been cabin boys, as well as ſeamen, together; for the owners, in whoſe employ they had been brought up, and had always ſailed, and who had always treated them as their children; and for themſelves, who were ſo much intereſted in proſecuting the voyage.

Theſe arguments had not the leaſt influence on the mutinous party. They ſaid "the reſt of the company were not in ſo bad a ſituation as they were; that though ſeveral had left their hats, ſome their pea jackets, and others their tobacco boxes, yet none but themſelves had left their hats, pea jackets, and tobacco boxes; that as to their own intereſt, or that of their owners or fellow ſailors, ſink them! if they would value it a rope's end, until they had got their hats, pea jackets, and tobacco boxes, and damn their eyes! if they would handle a ſail unleſs the veſſel was put about."

The reſt of the company were ſtruck with aſtoniſhment and grief to find their moſt promiſing enterpriſe thus utterly blaſted by theſe unhappy men; for as there were not hands enough without them to manage the ſhip, there was an abſolute neceſſity for putting about. This was done, and the veſſel beat back again to the port ſhe had left. No ſooner had ſhe entered it than the wind chopped about right in their teeth, ſo that they could not get out again, and after continuing in that quarter for ſome time roſe to ſuch a height that a man of war, breaking from her moorings, ran foul of the America, ſtove in her ſide, and ſunk her, receiving ſome damage herſelf. Such of the ſailors as were not drowned, and among thoſe all the mutinous people happened to be, were committed to priſon, on a charge of neglecting their duty in the ſtorm, and thereby occaſioning the injury to the King's ſhip. While confined they were ſeized with an infectious diſeaſe reſembling a jail fever, that ſpread from St. Stephen's over almoſt all the Britiſh dominions, with the moſt deſtructive fury. It proved ſo fatal to this ſhip's company that after languiſhing under it a while they all died, ſo that in a very ſhort ſpace of time theſe infatuated men, whom neither reaſon could influence to regard their own welfare nor benevolence to regard that of others, recovered their hats, pea jackets, and tobacco boxes, and loſt their property, their liberty, and their lives.

The owners of the America, by the misfortune of this voyage, became bankrupts, not having a farthing left which they could call their own. They had born up againſt all other calamities with courage, but this was ſo dreadful and unexpected that they loſt their ſpirits, finding now that the ſtricteſt induſtry they could uſe in procuring intelligence, the greateſt wiſdom they could exercite in planning their ſchemes, and the utmoſt reſolution they could exert in executing them, could not ſave them from ruin, while they cheriſhed, within their boſoms, as it were, thoſe who counteracted and betrayed every effort of their diligence, underſtanding, and virtue. The remainder of their lives was truly miſerable. After ſome time, as no perſon appeared to claim any property in the America, Government had her weighed up and repaired, juſt enough to keep her ſwimming in a harbour; and being turned into a hulk, ſhe is now uſed as an hoſpital for incurables.

BOSTON, *Jan.* 8.

To the PRINTERS.

SINCE the Tories are ſo ſet upon ruining this continent, as not even to ſcruple the violating their own plighted faith, rather than not perpetrate it, what man that loves his country will deal with them! Will any true ſon or daughter of liberty ſip the juice of that accurſed exotick tea, leſt it ſhould be a part of the late importation of theſe vile ingrates! Let it be remembered that the Miniſter has not even flattered us that the duty upon tea ſhall be taken off; and what is the reaſon? Why it is becauſe theſe importers and their friends, the enemies of the country, have wrote him that the people of this country will not deny themſelves a diſh of tea for the ſake of their liberty! And I am afraid there is too much truth in it. Conſider what you are doing, ye fair daughters of the land, and be wiſe, for yourſelves and your poſterity.

AGRICOLA.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in New York *to his friend in* Boſton, *Dec.* 22, 1769.

YOURS of the 21ſt ult. is come ſafe to hand, with the pamphlet in vindication of the town of Boſton, wherein I verily think the Nettleham Baronet is nettled; and that the General, if he is not altogether callous (which ſome affirm) muſt feel the laſh. As to affairs in Great Britain, our opinions coincide exactly. I firmly believe there will be *very ſerious work* before they purge themſelves of the leaven of unrighteouſneſs. Thoſe who are called our friends may be very deſirous to promote a repeal on commercial principles; but I aſked you if you imagined they would conſent to our enjoying all the rights of a free people, in order to gain your attention to the improbability of it. I am not by any means for conſidering thoſe events as remote, when we daily ſee ſuch enormous ſtrides taken by the enemies of the conſtitution, who may, unleſs timely prevented, bring all into anarchy here as well as in Europe, in order to erect a tyranny or deſpotiſm.

"Relative to our affairs here, though we could not procure regular inſtructions to our repreſentatives, yet as ſoon as there was a ground for ſuſpicion they were plied with ſundry letters from different hands; a copy of one of which I incloſe you, and leave you to gueſs the author."

GENTLEMEN,

AS friends to you and our country, and its conſtitution, we conjure you, each and every of you, by the ſacred truſt with which you are inveſted, by the love of liberty, your country, poſterity, and every valuable enjoyment in life, not to conſent to grant *any ſupplies to the troops on any terms whatever*. We do not mean to inſult you, neither do we expect to intimidate you; we are too juſtly impreſſed with a due veneration for the dignity of your offices as legiſlators to offer you any indecency, but to be ſilent in a time of ſuch imminent danger we conceive would be highly criminal. We therefore beg your patience whilſt we recite ſome of the many evils which you will unavoidably entail on your country and conſtituents if you do, contrary to nineteen twentieths of your fellow citizens inclinations, give away their ſubſtance to the ſworn enemies of the Britiſh conſtitution; that is, the preſent Miniſtry of Great Britain, and their tools the military. In the firſt place, you will ſet a moſt unconſtitutional example, which will always be cited as a precedent; and you muſt be too well acquainted with the power of example to make any comment of ours neceſſary thereon. The military eſtabliſhment, as it has been every where elſe, will be enlarged, luxury and voluptuouſneſs will be the certain concomitants of a ſtanding army; commerce, induſtry, and frugality, will be deſpiſed, together with mechaniſm and agriculture, the two grand ſources of wealth and independence. Secondly, you will *moſt unjuſtly* impoſe on your countrymen and conſtituents a twofold intereſt; that is, one for a permiſſion to do what no power upon earth has *any right* to prevent their doing, viz. furniſhing themſelves with a neceſſary medium of trade, the other for a ſinking fund, or the contingencies of government, &c. Thirdly, you will thereby annihilate the freedom, honour, dignity, and every thing worth contending for, of your own Houſe; as at one vote you ſink yourſelves to the abject ſtate of an executive body, who are obliged to do as they are commanded, by the inſolent mandate of every cringing ſycophant, the deſcendent of ſome ſmall hopes or other perhaps. Fourthly, you will, *ipſo facto*, forfeit all federal confidence of the colonies, which at this time is ſo eſſentially neceſſary to our political exiſtence, together with the will and eſteem of your conſtituents and American brethren, beſides erecting to yourſelves a monument of everlaſting fame! Theſe are only a few of the evils that will inevitably reſult from your granting ſupplies to thoſe mercenaries, at this time. But ſhould you, on the contrary, perſevere in a free, noble, emulous, and conſiſtent conduct (for it appears very inconſiſtent to us to oppoſe the ſtamp and revenue acts, &c. &c. and yet grant money to the troops, either on a miniſterial or parliamentary requiſition) then will you acquire true renown and glory, which no age, no length of time, no ſeries of years, will ever cancel in the minds of your fellow citizens! nay unborn poſterity will celebrate your names with feſtive acclamations! Yes, you will be enrolled among the glorious company of martyrs to the Britiſh conſtitution! Thus we have, in a few words, ſet good and evil before you; chooſe which you liſt, and the Lord reward you accordingly.

From a number of your friends and conſtituents,"

To *John Cruger*, *James Delancey*, *Jacob Walton*, and *James Jauncey*, Eſquires, Repreſentatives for the city and county of *New York*, in General Aſſembly convened.

From the BOSTON GAZETTE.

The following piece was firſt publiſhed at New York. The General Aſſembly there reſolved that it was a libel; and Lieutenant Governour COLDEN *iſſued his proclamation againſt it as ſuch, offering a reward of £. 100 to any perſon who ſhould diſcover the author or authors. Whether it be in truth a libel the* American *publick*, a grand tribunal *will judge. There cannot be any doubt but the inhabitants of the city and colony of New York have abundant reaſon to be diſpleaſed with the conduct of the Aſſembly in granting* their *money to maintain a ſtanding army* againſt their conſent, *nor can it be the leaſt mitigation of the conduct of the* REPRESENTATIVES *of the people who voted for it that they did not know the minds of their conſtituents. They* could *have known their ſentiments, and they* ought *to have ſuſpended their votes upon a matter of ſo intereſting a nature until they could have* conſulted *their conſtituents. We have no reaſon to ſuſpect the firm attachment of our brethren and fellow ſufferers, the inhabitants of New York in general, to the common cauſe; we hope they will explicitly make known their ſentiments, as the citizens have done. In the mean time we are not ſo much concerned at this inſtance of conduct in the Aſſembly when we conſider that the vote was carried in a* very thin *Houſe, there being a majority of* ONE *only, of* 23 *members preſent.*

IN a day when the minions of tyranny and deſpotiſm in the mother country, and the colonies, are indefatigable in laying every ſnare that their malevolent and corrupt hearts can ſuggeſt to enſlave a free people; when this unfortunate country has been ſtriving under many diſadvantages, for three years paſt, to preſerve their freedom, which to an Engliſhman is as dear as life; when the merchants of this city, and the capital towns on the continent, have nobly and cheerfully ſacrificed their private intereſt to the publick good, rather than to promote the deſigns of the enemies of our happy conſtitution; it might juſtly be expected that in this day of conſtitutional light the repreſentatives of this colony would not be ſo hardy, nor be ſo loſt to all ſenſe of duty to their conſtituents (eſpecially after the laudable example of the colonies of Maſſachuſetts Bay and South Carolina, before them) as to betray the truſt committed to them. This they have done in paſſing the vote to give the troops 1000 l. out of any monies that may be in the Treaſury, and another thouſand out of the money that may be iſſued, to be put out on loan, which the colony will be obliged to make good, whether the bill for that purpoſe does or does not obtain the Royal aſſent. And that they have betrayed the liberties of the people will appear from the following conſiderations, to wit: That the Miniſtry are waiting to ſee whether the colonies, under their diſtreſſed circumſtances, will divide on any of the grand points which they are united in, and contending for with the mother country, by which they may carry their deſigns againſt the colonies, and keep in the Adminiſtration; for if this ſhould not take place the acts muſt be repealed, which will be a reflection on their conduct, and will bring the reproach and clamour of the nation on them for the loſs of trade to the empire which their mal conduct has occaſioned.

Our granting money to the troops is implicitly acknowledging the authority that enacted the revenue acts, and their being obligatory on us. As theſe acts were enacted for the expreſs purpoſe of taking money out of our pockets without our conſent, and to provide for the defending and ſupport of government in America, which revenue we ſay, by our grant of money, is not ſufficient for the purpoſe aforeſaid, therefore we ſupply the deficiency.

This was the point of view in which theſe acts were conſidered by the Maſſachuſetts and South Carolina Aſſemblies; and, to prevent that dangerous conſtruction, they refuſed it. On this important point we have differed with theſe two Aſſemblies, and do politically approve of all the tyrannical conduct of the Miniſtry to the Boſtonians, and by implication cenſure their laudable and patriotick denial; for if they did right (which every ſenſible American thinks they did) in refuſing to pay the billeting money, ſurely we have done wrong, very wrong, in giving it. But our Aſſembly ſay they do their duty in granting the money to the troops, conſequently the Maſſachuſetts Aſſembly did not do theirs in not obeying the miniſterial mandate. If this is not a diviſion in this grand point I know not what is, and I doubt not but the Miniſtry will let us know it to our coſt; for it will furniſh them with arguments, and freſh courage. Is this a grateful retaliation to that brave and ſenſible people for the ſpirited and early notice they took of the ſuſpending act? No, it is baſe ingratitude, and betraying the common cauſe of liberty.

To what other influence than the deſerting the American cauſe can the Miniſtry attribute ſo puſillanimous a conduct as this of the Aſſembly? So repugnant and ſubverſive of all the means we have uſed, and oppoſition that has been made by this and the other colonies to the tyrannical conduct of the Britiſh Parliament! To no other. Can there be a more ridiculous farce to impoſe on the people than for the Aſſembly to vote their thanks to be given to the merchants for entering into an agreement not to import goods from Britain, until the revenue acts ſhould be repealed, while they at the ſame time counteract it by countenancing Britiſh acts, and complying with miniſterial requiſitions, incompatible with our freedom? Surely they cannot.

And what makes the Aſſembly's granting this money the more grievous is that it goes to the ſupport of troops kept here not to protect but to enſlave us. Has not the truth of this remark been lately exemplified in the audacious domineering and inhuman Major Pullaine, who ordered a guard to protect a ſordid miſcreant that tranſgreſſed the laudable non importation agreement of the merchants, in order to break that which is the only means left them, under God, to baffle the deſigns of their enemies to enſlave this continent? This conſideration alone ought to be ſufficient to induce a free people not to grant the troops any ſupply whatſoever. If we had no diſpute with the mother country, that made it neceſſary not to coincide with any thing that might deſtroy our freedom, reaſons of economy and good policy ſuggeſt that we ought not to grant the troops money.

Whoever is the leaſt acquainted with the Engliſh hiſtory muſt know that grants frequently made to the Crown are not to be refuſed but with ſome degree of danger of diſturbing the repoſe of the kingdom or colony. This evinces the expedience of our ſtopping theſe grants now, while we are embroiled with the mother country, that ſo we may not, after the grand controverſy is ſettled, have a new bone of contention about the billeting money, which muſt be the caſe if we do not put an end to it at this time; for the colony, in its impoveriſhed ſtate, cannot ſupport a charge which amounts to near as much per annum as all the other expenſes of the government beſides.

Hence it follows that the Aſſembly have not been attentive to the liberties of the continent, nor to the property of the good people of this colony in particular. We muſt therefore attribute this ſacrifice of the publick intereſt to ſome corrupt ſource. This is very manifeſt in the guilt and confuſion that covered the faces of the perfidious abetters of this meaſure when the Houſe was in debate on the ſubject. Mr. Colden knows, from the nature of things, that he cannot have the leaſt proſpect to be in adminiſtration again; and therefore, that he may make hay while the ſun ſhines, and get a full ſalary from the Aſſembly, flatters the ignorant members of it with the conſideration of the ſucceſs of a bill to emit a paper currency, when he and his artful coadjutors muſt know that it is only a ſnare to impoſe on the ſimple, for it will not obtain the Royal aſſent. But while he is ſolicitous to obtain his ſalary, he muſt attend to his poſterity; and as ſome of his children hold offices under the government, if he did not procure an obedience to its requiſitions, or do his duty, in caſe the Aſſembly refuſed the billeting money, by diſſolving them, his children might be in danger of loſing their offices. If he diſſolved the Aſſembly, they would not give him his ſalary.

The Delancey family knowing the aſcendency they have in the preſent Houſe of Aſſembly, and how uſeful that influence will be to their ambitious deſigns to manage a new Governour, have left no ſtone unturned to prevent a diſſolution. The Aſſembly, con-

ſcious to themſelves of having trampled on the liberties of the people, and fearing their juſt reſentments on ſuch an event, are equally careful to preſerve their ſeats, expecting that if they can do it at this critical juncture, as it is imagined the grand controverſy will be ſettled this winter, they will ſerve for ſeven years, in which time they hope the people will forget the preſent injuries done to them. To ſecure theſe ſeveral objects the Delancey family, like true politicians, although they were to all appearance at mortal odds with Mr. Colden, and repreſented him in all companies as an enemy to his country, yet a coalition is now formed, in order to ſecure to them the ſovereign lordſhip of this colony, the effect of which has given birth to the abominable vote by which the liberties of the people are betrayed. In ſhort, they have brought matters to ſuch a paſs that all the checks reſulting from the form of our happy conſtitution are deſtroyed. The Aſſembly might as well invite the Council, to ſave the trouble of formalities, to take their ſeats in the Houſe of Aſſembly, and place the Lieutenant Governour in the Speaker's chair; and then there would be no waſte of time in going from Houſe to Houſe, and his Honour would have the pleaſure to ſee how zealous his former enemies are in promoting his intereſt to ſerve themſelves. Is this a ſtate to be reſted in when our all is at ſtake? No, my countrymen, rouſe! imitate the noble example of the friends of liberty in England, who rather than be enſlaved contend for their rights with King, Lords, and Commons. And will you ſuffer your liberties to be torn from you by your own repreſentatives? Tell it not in Boſton! publiſh it not in the ſtreets of Charleſtown! You have means yet left to preſerve an unanimity with the brave Boſtonians and Carolinians, and to prevent the accompliſhment of the deſigns of tyrants. The Houſe was ſo nearly divided on the ſubject of granting the money, in the way the vote paſſed, that one could have prevented it; you have therefore a reſpectable minority. What I would adviſe to be done is to aſſemble in the fields, on Monday next, where your ſenſe ought to be taken on this important point; notwithſtanding the impudence of Mr. Jauncey, in his declaring in the Houſe that he had conſulted his conſtituents, and that they were for giving money. After this is done, go in a body to your members, and inſiſt on their joining with the minority to oppoſe the bill; if they *dare* refuſe your juſt requiſition appoint a committee to draw up a ſtate of the whole matter, and ſend it to the Speakers of the ſeveral Houſes of Aſſembly on the continent, and to the friends of our cauſe in England, and publiſh it in the newſpapers, that the world may know your ſentiments on this matter, in the only way your circumſtances will admit, and I am confident it will ſpirit the friends of our cauſe, and chagrin our enemies. Let the notification to call the people be ſo expreſſed that whoever abſents himſelf will be conſidered as agreeing to what may be done by ſuch as ſhall meet; and that you may ſucceed is the unfeigned deſire of A SON of LIBERTY.

NEW YORK, *Dec.* 16, 1769.

Deſcription of a new machine for pumping veſſels at ſea without the labour of men.

[*From the minutes of the American Society for promoting uſeful knowledge.*]

WHEN a veſſel ſprings a leak at ſea, which cannot be diſcovered, inſtead of exhauſting the crew with continual working at the pumps, they may form, with very little trouble, a machine to diſcharge the water, which will work itſelf, without any aſſiſtance from the hands on board.

Let a ſpar or ſpare topmaſt be cut to the length of eight or ten feet, or more, according to the ſize of the veſſel; mortiſe four holes through the thickeſt end, through which run four oars, fixing them tight, exactly in the middle; to the four handles nail on four blades, made of ſtaves the ſize of the other ends, which will form a very good water wheel, if the oars are ſtrong; then fix into the oppoſite end what is commonly called a crank; the iron handle of a grindſtone would ſuit extremely well; if not to be had, any ſtrong bar of iron may be bent into that form, wedging it tight, to prevent its twiſting round; then nail up a new pair of chaps on the fore part of the pump, for a new handle to be fixed in, which will point with its outer end to the bow of the veſſel; this handle will be ſhort on the outſide, but as long on the inſide as the diameter of the bore of the pump will admit, in order that the ſpear may be plunged the deeper, and of courſe make the longer ſtroke; the handle muſt be large enough to have a ſlit ſawed up it ſufficient to admit a ſtave edgewiſe, which muſt be faſtened with a ſtrong or iron pin, on which it may work; the lower end of the ſtave muſt be bored, to admit the round end of the crank; then fix the ſhaft with the oars (or arms) over the gunwale on two crotches, one ſpiked to the gunwale, and the other near the pump, cutting in the ſhaft a circular notch, as well to make it run eaſier, by leſſening the friction, as to keep the whole ſteady. A bolt muſt be fixed in each crotch, cloſe over the ſhaft, to keep it from riſing; as ſoon as the wheel touches the water, it will turn round, and the crank, by means of the ſtave fixed on its end, will work the handle of the pump.

ANECDOTE *of a* PHYSICIAN.

FABRICIUS Hildanus, a great phyſician, and a very good ſurgeon, once happened to find himſelf ſingularly embarraſſed. He was called to ſee a peaſant, into whoſe eye flew a ſparkle of iron. He attempted different ways to extract it, and even made uſe of ſome inſtruments; but the ſparkle eſcaped him by its tenuity, and all his operations ſerved only to occaſion an inflammation in the peaſant's eye. Fabricius returned home quite penſive, deſpairing of ſucceſs, when his wife, being informed of what had paſſed, began to laugh at her huſband's manner of treating his patient. The doctor's being put to a nonplus did not argue ſhe in her turn ſhould be reduced to a like dilemma; ſo that, deſirous to enjoy her triumph over him, ſhe told her huſband that ſhe would be glad to accompany him to the patient, and that perhaps ſhe might be of ſome help to him. Fabricius, little thinking any farther attempt would be attended with ſucceſs, aſſents to every thing, and obeys his wife, who bade him hold the patient's eye lid as wide open as he could. This done, ſhe forthwith drew out of her pocket a loadſtone, which ſhe moved about as near as ſhe could to the ſurface of the eye, and the ſame inſtant the ſparkle of iron flew out towards the loadſtone and the patient found himſelf relieved. Fabricius's wife, as may be well gueſſed, did not remain mute on this occaſion. She received the teſtimonies of the peaſant's gratitude; but, what undoubtedly flattered her moſt, was her huſband's acknowledging that were it not for her he ſhould not have the leaſt idea of ſo fortunate a reſource.

A copy of a letter from the ſiſter of a Right Honourable Lord, who lately eloped with a Gentleman to France, *addreſſed to her mother.*

DEAR MADAM, CALAIS, *October* 25, 1769.

I HAVE anticipated every parental uneaſineſs you muſt have felt from the moment you diſcovered I left your houſe. As I have therefore been the occaſion of it I think myſelf in duty bound to give you as early an explanation of my conduct as poſſible, flattering myſelf, when you come to balance it properly in your mind, I ſhall be acquitted even from your underſtanding, without the interpoſition of maternal tenderneſs.

"Ever ſince I could aſſociate an idea I have looked upon matrimony as the ſource from whence we were to draw the moſt finiſhed happineſs, or accumulated miſery. Clear in this opinion, I thought perſons could not be too circumſpect in their choice, and that every thing that led to this was to be primarily purſued. I was confirmed in this *theory* by the contrary *practice* of moſt of my acquaintances, who, dedicating their purſuits to intereſt and connections, ſo far loſt ſight of happineſs that *divorces* frequently ſucceed the *marriage rites*; however, ſhocked by ſuch examples, I was determined to benefit by the leſſon. Mr. M— introduced himſelf to my acquaintance; his perſon, his manner, his addreſs, in ſhort, that *quelque choſe* that determines every ſentimental man or woman's fate in love, ſoon furthered the introduction to my heart. Our mutual ſentiments thus known, the reſt may be eaſily gueſſed: I agreed to marry and elope with him; a poſt chaiſe and four ſoon carried us to Dover, and a few hours afterwards landed us here.

"As my huſband may want the fortuitous appendages of rank and fortune, I expect to be told I have acted *imprudently* and *meanly*; but this is a vulgar errour, that, amongſt many others, is adopted without any authority. How can I be guilty of the *former*, when I have acquired every thing my heart wiſhed for? Or how of the *latter*, when by the laws of nature he is my *equal*?

"Be ſuperiour then, my dear Madam, to vulgar opinions. Conſider how much better it is to ſee your daughter *happy* than either *rich* or *titled*; *pleaſed*, though in an humble ſituation, than *miſerable* in an elevated one; the affectionate wife of private Mr. M——, than the *legal* proſtitute of ſome Right Honourable Lord.

"I ſhall leave you to theſe reflections, hoping they will produce the wiſhed for conſequences, and beg leave to ſubſcribe myſelf,

With great duty and reſpect,
Your affectionate daughter,
*** ******.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Feb.* 22.

WE hear from Albemarle that about a fortnight ago the houſe of Thomas Jefferſon, Eſq; in that county, was burnt to the ground, together with all his furniture, books, papers, &c. by which that Gentleman ſuſtains a very great loſs. He was from home when the accident happened.

The ſmallpox, we learn, has for ſome time paſt been very prevalent in Cumberland and Amelia, and that there is great reaſon to apprehend the contagion will ſpread to ſeveral of the adjoining counties; that many Gentlemen have had their families inoculated, and from the ſucceſs which has attended that practice it is thought it will be generally adopted.

[DEATHS.] JOHN SEMPLE, Eſq; attorney at Law, in King and Queen; and Captain JOHN PERRIN, in Glouceſter. They were both Gentlemen much eſteemed in their counties, and by all their acquaintances.

Entered in the upper diſtrict of James *river.*

Feb 19. Little Fanny, John M^c^ Kerell, from the lower diſtrict, in ballaſt.

19. Fair Virginian, William Ker, from Madeira, with 7 pipes, 1 hhd. and 7 quarter caſks of wine.

Cleared.

Feb. 17. Mary, James Frazer, for Barcelona, with 11,890 buſhels of wheat, and 5000 pipe ſtaves.

21. Speedwell, Otman Cox, for Salem, with 915 buſhels of wheat, 473 buſhels of corn, 10 buſhels of beans, and 10 barrels of flower.

Advertiſements.

JUST IMPORTED,

A NEAT and complete aſſortment of

GOODS,

ſuitable for the ſeaſon, imported in the ſhip *Hanbury*, Capt. *James Eſten*, from *London*, and to be ſold cheap, for ready money or ſhort credit, at our ſtore in *Norfolk*.

BALFOUR & BARRAUD.

A Match of Cocks

to be fought at *Suſſex* courthouſe, on *Monday* the 16th of *April*, between the *Charles City* and *Suſſex* Gentlemen; to ſhow 25 cocks for 10l. a battle, and 50l. the odd battle. At night there will be a ball for the reception of the Ladies and Gentlemen.

ROBERT OWING.

THIS is to inform the publick that the ſubſcriber, living near *Hobb's Hole*, in *Eſſex* county, is by his Excellency the Governour appointed eſcheator of the counties of *Glouceſter*, *Middleſex*, *King* and *Queen*, *King William*, *Eſſex*, *Caroline*, and *Spotſylvania*, in the room of *John Semple*, Gentleman, deceaſed.

2§ WILLIAM YOUNG.

SURRY county, *Feb.* 20, 1770.

WHEREAS my wife JANE BRADLEY has eloped from my bed and board, along with her daughter *Lavinia*, who have plundered me of every thing they could lay their hands on, this is to forewarn all perſons from truſting them on my account, for I will pay no debts they may contract from the date hereof.

2§ JOHN BRADLEY.

ALL perſons indebted to *Cruthfield's* inſpection are hereby deſired, it being the laſt time, to pay off their reſpective balances immediately, which will enable us to pay off the debts due from the warehouſe.

2 TALLEY & HUDSON.

For BRISTOL, *with liberty of conſignment*,

THE ſhip RIALTO (lately rebuilded, and made very commodious for paſſengers) *Freeman Phelps* commander, and will ſail by the 1ſt of *May*, moſt part of her lading being abſolutely engaged. For freight or paſſage apply to the ſaid commander on board at *Ruffin's* ferry, or to *Thomas Thomas* at *Newcaſtle*.

Mr. GRYMES*'s letter referred to.*

Col. William Champe,

SIR, Sept. 29, 1769.

THE expreſs returned only laſt night from Col. *Thornton*, and, as I promiſed you ſhould hear from me immediately, I now ſend my ſon with this, to whom I have given Col. *Thornton's* letter to Mr. *Helladay* and myſelf, which he will give you a ſight of, upon honour not to communicate the contents to any one. You will plainly ſee the inconſiſtencies between this and former letters laid before you, alſo the tranſactions laſt *April* court, in regard to your motion, when Col. *Pendleton* plead Col. *Thornton's* privilege, and Col. *Taylor* had the direction of that affair. If you peruſe the letters, I am to be chargeable; but, to convince the world of the miſtake, I ſhall be ready to move off on notice.

You will ſee I am enjoined to call a meeting, but on comparing the two letters you will find what dependence there is, ſo that you can determine whether to truſt to ſuch a chance or procure a tenant, or look out for a market for the works. I ſhould be glad to know if you will rent the furnace to my ſon to work up the ſtock we have provided, as it will be attended with great expenſes to move it to Maryland. We have not been able to get men to do the needful yet, about making a wheel, putting in a hearth, repairing houſes, &c. that the place is like a wreck; I wiſh you could ſee it. Being now entirely deſerted by my pretended friends, I am at liberty to try to get ſecurity; but part of a ſentence in Col. *Thornton's* letter to me ſeems to forbid it, ſo that I am in doubt what ſteps to take, and muſt remain ſo until I hear from you. I had rather rent to blow up this ſtock than aſk any perſon to be my ſon's ſecurity, leſt I ſhould be refuſed, or cenſured by my creditors. I have done every thing on my part, to do juſtice to all my creditors, which I hope they will own, for my peace ſake; and as I think you cannot reproach me juſtly, I hope you will be ſilent on that head, and not mention the indiſcretion of others, who may ſhortly have more to anſwer for than the loſs of my eſtate. I am your humble ſervant,

B. GRYMES.

ISLE of WIGHT, *Feb.* 10, 1770.

WHEREAS my wife *Elizabeth Allmond* has eloped from my bed and board, this is to forewarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, for I will not pay any debt ſhe may contract.

WILLIAM ALLMOND, ſen.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt bidder, on* Thurſday *the 15th of* March *next, at* Halifax *courthouſe, being court day,*

TWO valuable TRACTS of LAND, belonging to the eſtate of Mr. *Anderſon Stith*, deceaſed. One of the tracts lies on the rivers *Dan* and *Hyco*, in *Halifax* county, and contains 1000 acres; and the other lies on *Coleman*'s creek, in the ſaid county, and contains about the ſame quantity. And on *Tueſday* the 10th of *April* next will be ſold, at *Prince George* courthouſe, being court day, a tract of well timbered land, belonging to the ſaid eſtate, containing about 109 acres, lying in the ſaid county of *Prince George*, about four miles from *James* river, near the land of Mr. *Pinckard*. Twelve months credit will be allowed for one half the purchaſe money, and two years for the other half, the purchaſers giving bond and good ſecurity to

Tdſ. JOANNA STITH, Executrix.

WHEREAS Mr. HENRY ALLEN, of *Elizabeth City* county, did on the 18th of *December* 1769 adverti ſe two ſmall plantations on *Back* river, near *Hampton*, with 50 acres of wood land near the plantations, I take this method to inform him that I have 594 acres of good land in *Brunſwick* county, lying on the *Cat Tail* creek, with a good plantation, very well ſupplied with houſes and orchards, and cleared ground ſufficient to work ſix or eight hands, and well timbered and watered, which I will give him in exchange for his land on *Back* river; and, after ſeeing each others lands, if there is any boot deſerving it ſhall be paid. My plantation is convenient to market, both to *Carolina* and *Peterſburg*. If the ſaid *Allen* ſhould be inclinable to exchange, he may adverti ſe it in this paper, that I may know his mind; and let him mention in the advertiſement what time he will come and view my land, and afterwards I will come down and view his, as I will ſwap or ſell a great bargain in mine.

ANTHONY IRBY.

CUMBERLAND, *Jan.* 25, 1770.

RUN away from my plantation in this county JACK and JOSHUA, two who appear to be about 22 years old each. *Jack* is a ſtout black fellow, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, ſpeaks remarkable quick, and his whiſkers grow down his face. *Joſhua* is about the ſame height of *Jack*, but not ſo thick, has a deceitful ſmile when he ſpeaks, and has a wen over one of his eyes. They are well clothed in the uſual manner for Negroes, but it is probable they will change their clothes, as they are cunning and of a roguiſh diſpoſition. I expect they will make towards *Norfolk* and the lower parts of *Carolina*, as I purchaſed them there a few years ago. Whoever brings me the ſaid runaways, or ſecures them ſo that I get them again, ſhall be amply rewarded by JOHN MAYO.

NANSEMOND, *Jan.* 31, 1770.

RUN away from *Iſle* of *Wight* county, about ſix months ago, a likely well made Negro fellow named WILL, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, and about 20 years of age. He was formerly the property of Col. *Lemuel Riddick*, and is the ſame fellow that was valued in his lottery at 70 l. and drawn by *Solomon Shepherd*, jun. of whom I purchaſed him. It is imagined he is now in the neighbourhood of Col. *Riddick*'s, or Mr. *Shepherd*'s. Whoever takes him up, and delivers him to me at *Milner*'s warehouſe, in *Nanſemond* county, ſhall have a reward of 40 s. beſides what the law allows.

4 ANTHONY WARWICK.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber in *Buckingham* a young Negro fellow named SOLOMON, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, well made, has a large ſcar behind one of his ears, ſuppoſed to be occaſioned by a burn, and had on when he went away a good ſuit of Negro cotton, but has ſeveral kinds of ſailors clothes with him, which he will very likely wear while gone. He is an *African* born, but ſpeaks very good *Engliſh*, and is a very ſenſible artful fellow. He lately belonged to a Gentleman in *Norfolk*, to which place he will probably endeavour to get. Whoever takes up the ſaid Negro, and will deliver him to Mr. *Neil Campbell* in *Richmond*, or ſecure him ſo that I get him again, ſhall have 5 l. reward. DAVID PATTISON.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber's plantation, on *Namozeen*, in *Dinwiddie* county, laſt *September*, a very likely Negro girl named POLLY, about 15 years of age, tall and ſpare, and of a dark complexion. Whoever apprehends her, and conveys her to me in *Prince George*, ſhall have 40 s. reward.

2|| WILLIAM ROBERTSON.

TREASURY OFFICE, *Feb.* 7, 1770.

ALL perſons having demands on the publick Treaſury are deſired to preſent them, and they ſhall be immediately diſcharged.

It is hoped the new emiſſion of Treaſury notes is effectually guarded againſt forgeries. Beſides the many checks which the different devices and the great variety of types afford, the particular kind of paper on which the money is impreſſed muſt add greatly to its ſecurity. In the bills of five and two pounds the capital letters T. W and in thoſe of three pounds and twenty ſhillings the letters KER, are wrought in white letters in the paper itſelf, and may be eaſily perceived through the ſigners names; on the upper margin runs a white chain wrought likewiſe in the paper, and equally diſcernable. The oppoſite and lower edge is indented to ſerve as a tally with the books, which will be always kept in the office. This, added to other precautions uſed on the occaſion, will furniſh an almoſt infallible criterion to diſtinguiſh the genuine from counterfeited bills, if forgeries ſhould be attempted, provided the holders of the money can be prevailed with to preſerve it from clipping, and to avoid paſting paper on the backs of the notes. If they will not, I ſhall not think the Treaſury obliged to exchange other money for defaced bills, unleſs they happen to be injured through accident.

RO. C. NICHOLAS, Treaſurer.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt bidder, on* Thurſday *the 15th of* March *next, at* Halifax *courthouſe, being court day,*

A TRACT of LAND, lying on the head of *Graſſy* creek, in the county of *Halifax*, containing about 1000 acres, which belonged to Major *Harry Gaines*, of the county of *King William*, deceaſed. Two years credit will be allowed, the purchaſer paying intereſt after the end of the firſt year, and giving bond and good ſecurity to the adminiſtrators of *John Robinſon*, Eſq; deceaſed. Tdſ.

To be SOLD, *by virtue of a power of attorney granted to the ſubſcribers, altogether or in parcels, as will beſt ſuit the purchaſers,*

THREE thouſand acres of LAND, in *Charlotte* county, on *Horſepen* creek, great part of which is exceeding good tobacco land, whereon is a very good griſt mill, dwelling-houſe, and other neceſſary houſes for cropping, a good orchard with about 400 bearing apple trees, and ground cleared ſufficient to work 10 or 15 hands. The time of payment will be made eaſy, the purchaſers giving bond with approved ſecurity to

EDWARD WADE.
THOMAS COLLIER.
JOHN COLLIER.

On Monday *the 26th of* February *next will be* SOLD *to the higheſt bidder, on the premiſes, purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of* Nathaniel Maynard, *deceaſed,*

SIX hundred and forty acres of very good LAND, lying in *Brunſwick* county, on both ſides of *Sturgeon* creek, with ſundry valuable improvements thereon. The time of payment will be agreed on at the day of ſale.

The EXECUTORS.

COMMITTED to *Suffolk* jail, in *Nanſemond*, a Negro man named MOSES, about 36 or 37 years old, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, ſays he is a freeman, has loſt one of the fore teeth of his lower jaw, his upper teeth rotten, and has a ſcar on his right cheek. The owner may have him, on paying charges, of

WILLIAM GRANBERY, Jailer.

TAKEN up, in *Cumberland*, a gray mare, about 4 feet high, with a hanging mane and bob tail, branded on the near buttock S, and on the off ſhoulder 7; poſted, and appraiſed to 35 s.

THOMAS HARRIS.

THE ſubſcriber, TAVERN KEEPER, in *Halifax* town, *North Carolina*, has removed from the houſe he formerly lived in to that lately occupied by *Thomas Wild*, in the ſame place. He takes this method to acquaint all Gentlemen, who pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, that they may depend upon being well uſed, and gentrely accommodated.

4| WILLIAM MARTIN.

On the 20th day of March *next (if fair, otherwiſe next fair day) will be* SOLD *on the premiſes, to the higheſt bidder,*

THE ſubſcriber's plantation in *New Kent* county, two miles above the *Long Bridge*, ten from good warehouſes on *York* and *James* rivers, fourteen from *Newcaſtle*, eighteen from *Richmond*, and eight from Mr. *Holt*'s forge. It contains about 500 acres of level land, 200 of which are excellent low grounds, proper for wheat, tobacco, or meadow; great part of the remainder is fine tobacco, the reſt very good corn land, and the uncleared ground abounds with large white and red oaks, cypreſs, and aſh. There is alſo on it a good ſituation for a mill, with a pretty good ſtream of water, which might be made ſufficient for the whole ſummer at a ſmall expenſe, by letting a neighbouring run into it. The buildings, which have been finiſhed within four years, conſiſt of a handſome and commodious dwelling-houſe, with its offices, an overſeer's houſe, and ſeveral large framed barns and tobacco houſes. The plantation is now in excellent order for cropping, as there is a large opening under very good fences, and the ground is freſh. At the ſame time and place will alſo be ſold the SLAVES, HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS, TOOLS, and FURNITURE. Credit will be allowed for all ſums exceeding 5 l. to the 25th of *October* next, upon bond and good ſecurity, and 5 per cent. diſcount for ready money. Thoſe inclinable to purchaſe the land may be ſhewn it any time before the day of ſale, by

Tdſ. PETER RUSSELL.

N. B. Having been informed that many perſons have been hitherto prevented from purchaſing this plantation by a malicious report that *I had won it at play* of Col. *Burwell Baſſett*, I think it requiſite to aſſure the publick that the ſaid report is a moſt groundleſs calumny, as I never had any gaming tranſactions with that Gentleman, of which I make no doubt he will ſufficiently ſatisfy whoever will take the trouble of aſking him; nor is it under any encumbrance whatſoever. P. R.

THE executors of Colonel CARTER, late of *Clive*, hereby deſire to give notice that the lands upon *Broad* run and *Kettle* run, in the counties of *Fauquier* and *Prince William*, appertaining to that Gentleman's eſtate, will be expoſed to ſale, on *Tueſday* the 15th of *May* next, for ready money, to the higheſt bidders, for the ſeveral lots into which thoſe lands will be laid off. Their value and convenience have been ſufficiently ſet forth in a former advertiſement for this purpoſe, and it is preſumed every perſon intending to purchaſe has long before this time made himſelf ſufficiently acquainted with their goodneſs. They contain upwards of 12,000 acres. The ſale to begin at Captain *George Newill*'s, in the county of *Fauquier*, and continue until the lots are all ſold. Tdſ.

To be SOLD, *on* Wedneſday *the 14th of* March *next, at the plantations of* John Lidderdale, *Eſquire, at* Ward's *fork, in* Charlotte *county,*

A VERY valuable TRACT of LAND, containing 5557 acres, remarkable for producing fine tobacco and wheat, is well watered, having many fine ſtreams on it, and is an excellent place for ſtock. There are three plantations cleared ſufficient to work 30 hands, under good fences, with all convenient houſes, barns, Negro quarter, &c. and is in fine order for cropping; and for the convenience of purchaſers is laid off in lots of about 400 acres, from the old ſurvey, and may be viewed at any time. It will be ſold together or in parcels, as may be moſt agreeable to the purchaſers. At the ſame time and place will be ſold about 100 choice SLAVES, chiefly *Virginia* born, amongſt which is a great number of fine young fellows, women, and girls, an exceeding good cooper and carpenter, with his tools, and ſeveral fine handy fellows that have been foremen or managers at the out quarters. Alſo, at the ſame time and place, will be ſold ſeveral yoke of fine draught oxen, all the ſtocks of cattle, hogs, and horſes, with the crop of corn and fodder; likewiſe the carts, ploughs, and working tools, belonging to the plantations. Three years credit will be allowed for the land, on paying intereſt after the firſt year, and twelve months credit for the ſlaves and ſtocks. Bond, with approved ſecurity, will be required.

BENJAMIN WALLER, JOHN WAYLES, RICHARD HANSON, } Attornies in fact for *John Lidderdale*, Eſq;

N. B. Five per cent. diſcount will be allowed for ready money.

To be SOLD *at* Peterſburg, *on* Wedneſday *the 7th of* March, *to the higheſt bidders,*

ONE hundred fine VIRGINIA born SLAVES.

Twelve months credit will be allowed, the purchaſers giving bond with approved ſecurity; and five per cent. diſcount will be allowed for ready money. Gentlemen merchants notes, payable in *April* General Court, will be taken as payment, and the above diſcount allowed. Tdſ. LEWIS BURWELL.

STOLEN from on board the *Peggy*'s flat, lying at *Peterſburg*, on the 6th inſtant, the following tobacco notes.

	No.	Neat.	
At *Blandford*,	534	1188	*James Shelton.*
	1236	1142	do.
	1237	1194	do.
	783	1120	*John Freeman.*
	1313	1174	do.
	349	1180	do.
Robert Bolling's,	861	1089	*Joſeph Royſter.*
John Bolling's,	470	1220	*Abraham Sublett.*
	604	1105	*Jacob M'Gehee.*
	105	1021	*James Murray*'s eſt.

Whoever returns the above notes to Mr. *Richard Booker*, at *Peterſburg*, or to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have 40 s. reward, and no queſtions aſked. If they are offered for ſale it is deſired they may be ſtopped, as the tobacco will not be delivered for them.

1 WILLIAM ASHBURN.

A YOUNG man of Univerſity education, underſtanding the languages, natural and moral philoſophy, and the mathematicks, likewiſe book-keeping and accounts clearly, writes an extraordinary hand, has had the management of ſeveral ſtores, and the collection of debts to a very large amount, would be glad of employment in ſome genteel buſineſs, on reaſonable terms. He can bring an unexceptionable character. Any Gentleman wanting ſuch a perſon may either adverti ſe or apply to Mr. *Purdie* by letter.

ALL Perſons may be ſupplied with this PAPER at 12*ſ.* 6*d.* a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inſerted in it for 3*ſ.* the firſt Week, and 2*ſ.* each Week after. —— *** All Sorts of PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition.